



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

infrequently exercised and consequently have little permanent influence.

A word also should be said as to the possibility of the exercise of health powers by the United States Government as a result of its exercise of its treaty-making power. It is unquestionably true that Congress may exercise legislative power to carry out the provisions of a treaty which it would not possess had the treaty not been made. We have had, however, few instances of the exercise of such powers, and fewer still decisions upon their propriety. It would therefore be unwise to base any large health powers upon so uncertain a foundation. But it is well to remember that the tendencies nowadays are centripetal in character and that, with the increasing economic unity of the world, much may in the future be desirable if not necessary which in the past would have been considered almost outside of the realm of even speculation.

But whatever may be the outcome of the future, for the present it is safer to base such health powers as the United States Government may possess upon either its commerce or its taxing powers, and there is little doubt that, with the increasing feeling that our national interests are growing in importance with the improvement in the means of communication, the powers of the United States Government will increase to suit the changes in our national life. Insanitary conditions, as a matter of fact, are no longer of merely local concern. Epidemics are not respecters of State or even National lines. A keener realization of this fact will unquestionably have the effect of causing a broader interpretation of existing powers and may well result in constitutional amendment where such broader interpretation is not possible.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS TO CONDUCT HEALTH-ADVICE COLUMN FOR NEWSPAPERS.

The department of hygiene and public health of the University of Illinois has inaugurated a press bulletin service whereby the larger newspapers of Illinois will be supplied weekly with news stories and information articles pertaining to public health, hygiene, and sanitation. This is announced to be part of the university's public health education work, the articles being contributed by members of the faculty who are authorities on their particular branches of health work.

The initial bulletin contains three articles: One on warding off influenza by sterilizing eating utensils, one dealing with the care of the influenza patient, and one entitled "Poor vision a common cause of inefficiency."

The articles are well written, the information is accurate, the advice serviceable, and altogether the service thus inaugurated will be of considerable help in promoting health education of the people.